



Library

CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

C.E. JAMISON, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.

and of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

J. FINERON, D.P.A., F.R.San. I. F.S.I.A.,

1954

CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor C.W. Bridgeman J.P.

Alderman C.H. Craddock
Alderman F. Garratt
Alderman W.F.L. Salloway
Councillor S. Clarke
Councillor Mrs. F.E. Currie
Councillor J.G. Gill

Councillor G.W. Deacon
Councillor B.A. Garman
Councillor F. Halfpenny
Councillor H.P. Taylor

Medical Officer of Health:
C. E. Jamison, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:
John Fineron, D.P.A., F.R. San. I., F.S.I.A.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
1954

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City and County
of Lichfield.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is again my duty to report on the health of the City,
and on the work of the Health Department during the year.

The statistics concerning those matters relating to the health of the community are set out fairly fully in later pages, and require little comment in this introduction. It may be mentioned, however, that the birth rate was higher than that of the country as a whole, the death rate similar and the infant mortality rate, unfortunately, a good deal higher than that of England and Wales as a whole. I do not feel, however, that the latter fact need be regarded as of very great significance in relation to the efficiency of the services provided, as, owing to the very small number of children involved, the figures fluctuate rather widely from year to year.

The figures relating to notifiable infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, are very much better than those of the previous year, largely due, in the case of measles and whooping cough, to the immunity produced by the heavy incidence of those diseases in 1953. The absence of food poisoning was a more satisfactory feature of the figures. A disappointment has been the increase in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. This is dealt with more fully in later pages of this Report.

Progress in dealing with unfit houses was also disappointing during the year. It is felt, however, that foundations have now been laid which will enable more rapid progress to be made in the near future. Apart from unfit houses, the housing of old people is mentioned as an important field in which it is hoped that more progress can soon be made.

As mentioned in my last Report, permission was at last received during 1954 for work on the new, and very much needed, sewage works to commence during 1955. The Surveyor deals in his section of the Report with the present condition of the old works and with measures taken to improve sewerage and drainage in the City.

As in previous years, I wish to thank all Members of the Council for their sympathetic co-operation during the year. I would also thank Officers in other Departments for their help, and particularly the City Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector for their contributions to this Report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C.E. JAMISON

Medical Officer of Health

October, 1955.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29731641>

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population, as estimated by the Registrar General, remained the same as in the previous year. The number of inhabited houses and the total rateable value continued the small increases shown in recent years. The relevant figures are set out below:-

Area (in acres)	3,597
Estimated resident population according to Registrar General	10,930
Number of inhabited houses...	3,110
Rateable Value	£69,600
Sum represented by a penny rate...	£261.12.3

VITAL STATISTICS

The principal statistics for the year are as follows:-

Live Births -	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	104	109	213
Illegitimate	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>109</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>220</u>

LIVE BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of population - 20.1

Still Births -	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

STILL BIRTH RATE per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 30.8

Deaths -	Male	Female	Total
	57	72	129

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of population - 11.8

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>

ALL INFANTS per 1,000 Live Births - (Infant Mortality Rate) 45.4

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births - 42.2

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births - 142.8

Deaths from Maternal Causes	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	24
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0

As in recent years, about half of the total births occurred in hospitals, beds being available for all mothers requiring them.

As will be seen, the live birth rate was higher than in the previous year, and was also considerably higher than in England and Wales as a whole. The death rate was considerably lower than in the previous year. Further details regarding certain causes of death are given in later paragraphs. The infant mortality rate was higher than the national average. In view of the very small number of births in the City, however, the rate tends to fluctuate widely from year to year, one or two infant deaths affecting the rate very considerably.

The following table sets out the live birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the City, as compared with the rates for England and Wales as a whole, the greater Towns and smaller Towns respectively:-

	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
England and Wales	15.2	11.3	25.5
Greater Towns	16.8	12.0	29.1
Smaller Towns	15.4	11.3	23.8
City and County of Lichfield	20.1	11.8	45.4

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1949	10,200	17.5	13.7	33.3
1950	10,400	16.2	10.5	65.0
1951	10,760	15.8	10.8	52.9
1952	10,870	15.7	10.1	11.6
1953	10,930	17.8	16.8	30.7
1954	10,930	20.1	11.8	45.4

DEATHS

The number of deaths occurring in the City was 129, as compared with 184 deaths during 1953. Of these deaths, 75 occurred in persons over 70 years of age. The causes of death were as follows, total figures for 1953 and 1952 being given for purposes of comparison:-

	Male	Female	Total 1954	Total 1953	Total 1952
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	3
Other Tuberculosis	-	1	1	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3	4	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	-	-
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	6	5	11	15	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2	1	2
Diabetes	-	-	-	2	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	8	13	30	9
Coronary disease, angina	5	2	7	13	11
Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	6	3	1
Other heart disease	5	17	22	22	16
Other circulatory disease	3	7	10	14	5
Influenza	1	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	2	17	1

	Male	Female	Total 1954	Total 1953	Total 1952
Bronchitis	4	1	5	16	10
Other respiratory diseases	1	-	1	3	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	1	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	-	2	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	12	23	27	19
Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	4	-	2
All other accidents	1	3	4	5	4
Suicide	-	1	1	1	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>57</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>110</u>

It will be seen that 5 deaths resulted from cancer of the lung and bronchus, as compared with 1 death in 1953 and 2 deaths in 1952. In view of the very small number of persons covered by the figures, it is not suggested that the increased number is of any statistical significance.

As in recent years, no death resulted from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion. This illustrates once more the greatly increased safety of childbirth, as compared with earlier years.

No less than 4 deaths resulted from motor vehicle accidents, as compared with no such death in 1953 and 2 deaths in 1952. The ages of those killed in 1954 were 9, 19, 32 and 67 years respectively.

Of the deaths due to accidents other than motor vehicle accidents, one was of a child whose clothing became ignited from a coal fire, while two resulted from accidental falls occurring in elderly persons.

All of the deaths occurring in children of under one year occurred in the period immediately following birth, 6 being related to prematurity, 3 to congenital abnormality and the remaining one to complications associated with delivery. This illustrates the present tendency for infant deaths to occur in greater proportion in the first month of life, when the causes are less susceptible to prevention and treatment than those occurring later in the first year of life.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The year was again one of full employment, and financial difficulty due to lack of employment continued to be a relatively minor factor in relation to the health of the community. Where home conditions gave rise to anxiety for the welfare of the children concerned, as occurred on a number of occasions, the fault appeared to be rather in apathy and lack of understanding on the part of the mothers as to the needs of the children concerned. No cases of deliberate cruelty were reported during the year.

HOUSING

Owing to continued housing shortage, progress in dealing with unfit houses remained slow, 11 sub-standard properties being demolished, as compared with 12 houses in the previous year. These included five in Beacon Street, one of which was found to be in a dangerous structural condition, two in St. John Street, two in Birmingham Road and two in Stowe Street. The houses in Birmingham Road and St. John Street were demolished in connection with the road widening scheme recently completed. All the houses concerned had been previously scheduled as sub-standard. One house in Walsall Road was voluntarily closed by the owners following an informal notice requiring essential repairs. Of the ten families displaced, nine were re-housed by the City Council.

Although 68 applicants for council houses or flats were re-housed during the year, the waiting-list for council accommodation increased from 534 at the beginning of the year to 597 at the end of the year. It is obvious, however, that the actual housing need of applicants on the waiting list is not quite as great as it was in the case of applicants on the list some years ago.

Towards the end of the year, work was commenced in connection with a survey of unfit houses, in order that the Minister of Housing and Local Government might be informed as to the Council's plans for dealing with these during the next five years. In the light of the Minister's instructions and the urgent need for action in relation to these houses, it must be hoped that, in spite of the continued housing shortage, greater progress in dealing with unfit houses will be made in the very near future.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

As in recent years, no case occurred in which compulsory removal, under the National Assistance Acts 1948 and 1951, of an old person to hostel or hospital was necessary in order to secure necessary care and attention. As mentioned in my last Report, this measure is reserved for very extreme cases, which are usually ones in which considerable physical suffering is being inflicted by the person concerned on himself or herself. Nursing and home help assistance were, of course, arranged where required in order to make continued residence in the home possible.

Housing conditions of old people still leave much to be desired. This should, however, be much improved when the additional housing provision already approved by the Council can be implemented.

The Lichfield Old People's Welfare Committee continued to expand its very useful work during the year, bringing personal service to old people in fields which neither the City Council nor the County Council could hope to cover.

Admission of the aged chronic sick to hospital, when necessitated by increasing deterioration of physical or mental condition, continued to be subject, as in most parts of the country, to considerable delay, except in cases of the most extreme urgency.

PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Venereal Disease

Treatment of venereal diseases, so far as the specialist services are concerned, is centred on the large hospitals at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Burton-on-Trent and Stafford. Details of hospitals and sessions are printed in the press from time to time. Information has also been placed in the public conveniences in the City. Details of the incidence of the various venereal diseases are not available.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, notified during 1954, compared with the previous year:-

Nature of case	Total 1953	Total 1954	Male	Female	Age Distribution	Deaths
Measles	248	--	--	--	--	--
Whooping Cough	86	--	--	--	--	--
Pneumonia	15	1	--	1	15-44. 1	--
Scarlet Fever	1	--	--	--	--	--
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	8	--	8	--	--
Polionyelitis	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paralytic	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non Paralytic	1	--	--	--	--	--
Dysentery	1	--	--	--	--	--
Food Poisoning	1	--	--	--	--	--

It will be noted that the City was very fortunate in that there was an almost complete absence of the more important infectious diseases during the year. This good fortune was no doubt due in part to the relatively high incidence of measles and whooping cough in the previous year, which greatly reduced the numbers of persons susceptible to those infections.

TUBERCULOSIS

Details are given below of new cases of tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, notified during the year and of the one death which occurred as a result of the disease:.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 10 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 20 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 30 years	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
30 to 40 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 to 50 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1

Unfortunately, the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was larger than in the previous year, a disappointing development after the reduction shown the previous year. It must be hoped, however, that the earlier admission to sanatorium which is now possible, combined with the improved standard of domiciliary treatment, will lead to a reduction in future years. The new health visiting arrangements in connection with tuberculosis, mentioned in my last Report, have worked well. The one new case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis recorded was, I believe, a low record for the City. This reduction is almost certainly due to heat-treatment of milk, prior to distribution.

The following table shows the incidence of tuberculosis, and deaths from tuberculosis, during the last 6 years, and shows the improvement which has been achieved:-

Year	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1949	9	5	2	0	1	3	-	-
1950	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
1951	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	-
1952	5	1	-	4	2	1	-	-
1953	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
1954	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health and County Chemical Laboratories continued to provide the same very useful services in connection with examinations of throat swabs; specimens of urine and faeces, drinking and swimming bath water etc., that they did in previous years.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Robertson, B.Sc., Engineer-in-Chief to the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, for the following note on the water supply to the City:-

"The supply in bulk to the Conduit Lands Trust for distribution within the City of Lichfield, is afforded at St. John Street and at Lyncroft in the North. The distribution is under the control of the Conduit Lands Trust.

Samples are examined from three places; namely -

The Pressure Reducing Valve at St. John Street,
The Tuke & Bells, Beacon Street and the
Company's Cottage, Dan Street.

Samples are also examined regularly from all the supplying Pumping Stations.

In 1954, 12 samples from the Pressure Reducing Valve, 12 from Tuke & Bells and 12 from the Company's Cottage in Dan Street, were all free from coliform bacteria.

The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, no lead being detected in any of the samples examined."

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938

Dr. G. Ranage, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly given me the following information regarding work carried out by the County Council, as Food and Drugs Authority, in the City:-

Nature of Food	Number of Samples Taken	Findings on Examination
Milk		
Milk; Pasteurised	10	Genuine
Milk; Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested	8	Genuine
Milk; Pasteurised, Channel Islands	4	Genuine
Milk; Sterilised	7	Genuine
General Foods		
Anadin, Blancmange, Butter, Butter Drops, Blackcurrant Syrup, Bisodol, Chicken Paste, Coffee, Coffee and Chicory; Christmas Pudding, French Dressing, Honey, Ice-cream, Tea, Rice, Ground China Tea, Ham and Tongue Paste, Horseradish Relish, Horlicks, Honeycomb Mould, Jam, Strawberry, Lard, Margarine, Marmalade, Ginger, Olive Oil, Orange Drink, Pie Filling, Rose Hip Syrup, Sugar, Salad Cream, Sausage, Pork, Stewed Steak, Sardines, Sulphur and Treacle.	40	Genuine

FACTORIES ACT 1937

1.-Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

No. of Factories on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
90	84	4	Nil

2. Defects Found and Action Taken

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness	2	2	1	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences				
Insufficient	1	1	1	Nil
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	Nil
No certificate as to means of escape in case of fire	-	-	-	-
Emission of fumes	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7	2	Nil

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor
Mr. D. Oglesby, A.M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I.

Sewerage

Complaints are still being received on occasions concerning the objectionable smell which emanates from the sewer from the Gas Works to Bird Street, Pool Walk and Dam Street. On every occasion the West Midlands Gas Board has been informed and has immediately restricted the flow of gas liquor into the sewer. Two new trapped gullies have been fixed in Dam Street to replace the untrapped gullies and this too has helped in alleviating this nuisance.

The scraping of certain main sewers has been allowed for in the current year's Annual Estimates, and work on these will be carried out within the next two months.

No flooding has been reported in the year on Birmingham Road and this I attribute to the increased carrying capacity of the sewer caused by the scraping and cleaning which was carried out last year.

A scheme is at present being considered for the reconstruction of the surface water sewer in St. John Street from the junction of Birmingham Road to the Traffic Lights. This is the first stage of the final scheme, which will obviate any further nuisance in Birmingham Road.

Sewage Disposal Works

Work was commenced on the new Sewage Works by the Contractors, Messrs. J.R. Deacon, Ltd., on 18th April, 1955, and is proceeding. At the same time, the difficulty of maintaining the existing Works is increasing. The overhead carriers are collapsing, and the chain sludge pump has had a major breakdown. Every effort is being made to maintain the existing Works in a workable condition.

Public Baths

The new Filtration Plant continues to operate effeciently, and excellent results have been achieved.

During the year, the City Council has decided to improve the Baths by the erection of new permanent dressing accommodation, extending the pool, raising the surround and laying non-skid tiles in lieu of the stone to the sides of the bath, as well as the installation of a scum trough. It is hoped that this scheme will start very shortly.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection is proceeding efficiently and the purchase of a further diesel powered freighter provides a more balanced and frequent collection from the outlying properties.

Legal negotiations have now been completed at the Tip for the exchange of land so that the Brook Course can be straightened. Controlled tipping is being carried out with the minimum of nuisance. New flex boards have been purchased during the year for consolidation and a bulldozer also employed on this work.

SANITARY INSPECTORS REPORT

General Inspection of District

Visits following complaints by occupiers continued to be one of the main features of this work, especially in view of the number of re-inspections which have to be made to ensure that notices are complied with. Owners of property still experience difficulty in getting repairs done, partly because many builders are reluctant to undertake this kind of work under present conditions. Because of the relatively high cost of repair work and the fact that many rents remain at pre-war level, requirements of notices are restricted mainly to such items as roof repairs and the removal of serious structural defects. During the year, 184 complaints were dealt with.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

Towards the end of the year, a start was made on the preliminary survey in preparation for the report on clearance procedure to be undertaken within the next five years. The proportion of old property in the City made it difficult to determine which houses to include in the first instalment. It was noticed that a few old houses had been purchased by occupiers, chiefly newly married people just commencing housekeeping. Without exception, these houses had been substantially improved under occupier/ownership, which seems to indicate that the application of this principle on a wide scale would solve many of the problems associated with housing administration. This condition not only ensures that property is more carefully used, but means that defects are usually remedied as they occur, whereas sub-standard houses usually show conditions arising out of neglect over a period of years.

Structural improvements were carried out at the houses in St. John Street belonging to the City Council. Hot water installations and bathrooms were provided, in addition to other amenities. This work will, of course, rank for grant, and it was hoped that the example set by the local authority would be emulated by private owners. With this aim in view, some property agents were approached and told of the advantages of the scheme, but these efforts met with no success. Under present conditions, the tendency seems to be to sell all houses which become vacant. Private owners are reluctant to speculate on property occupied by tenants enjoying the protection of the Rent Restrictions Act, even though rents could be increased to offset part of the cost of improvements.

INSPECTION OF CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Further improvements have been effected at several premises in the City, including the installation of refrigerators in two cases and the provision of washing facilities in four others. Towards the end of the year, photographs were taken by the Ministry of Food at five premises in the District, and the results reflect credit on the owner/occupiers, who seem to have taken all practicable measures to ensure their premises comply with recently introduced legislation.

Although every effort is made to secure structural improvements where desirable, the methods employed in the handling and distribution of food continue to receive constant attention, since it is felt that the maintenance of acceptable standards of hygiene depends mainly upon frequent personal inspections.

INSPECTION OF SHOPS

During the year, Intimations were sent to occupiers of four shops where improved means of heating were required, and in two cases where seats had to be provided for female assistants. All these Intimations were complied with, and at two premises the owners improved the facilities for taking meals. In some instances, where businesses have outgrown the premises, it is almost impracticable to provide the amenities which the Shops Acts require. No complaints were received from assistants concerning hours of work, but a number of investigations were made in this connection.

RODENT CONTROL

Apart from the treatment of premises in respect of which complaints have been received from occupiers, several surveys were done with a view to finding infestations which might otherwise have escaped notice. Experience has shown that repeated surveys are necessary where business premises are concentrated, especially as most of the buildings in the City are old and difficult to treat when invaded by rodents. A slight infestation which recurred at the Minster Pool was successfully dealt with. The work of rodent control could be simplified if occupiers would ensure that temporary outbuildings are designed to avoid harbouring rats. In most cases there is a tendency to build on the ground, leaving no space under the floor. Accumulations of unwanted refuse material have also been found to encourage rats and mice. Following these surveys, several owners were notified about these matters.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Of the seven slaughter-houses licensed, only three were in constant use. In one case in Sandford Street the sale of meat has been discontinued and the slaughter-house licence cancelled. It is pleasing to report that the standard of meat dressed in the City has been particularly good. This is reflected in the comparatively low percentage of organs condemned. Incidentally, there has also been a substantial improvement in the general quality of meat retailed in the City. It is understood that the wholesalers concerned are now able and willing to supply meat of the best quality.

During the year, the following carcasses and organs were inspected:-

Bovines	92
Sheep	359
Pigs	199
Calves	1

The undermentioned articles of food were surrendered for destruction after being inspected and judged unwholesome and unfit for human consumption:-

5 tins Apricots	6 packets Desiccated Cocoanut
2 tins Apricot Jam	15½ lbs. Cocoanut Ice
3 tins Bilberries	2 tins Cherries
3 tins Blackcurrants	2 tins Coffee
33 tins Beans	3 tins Cream
13 tins Baked Beans	1 tin Crab
1 tin Butter Beans	2 tins Chicken Soup
5 tins Bean Soup	4 tins Carrots
714½ lbs. Beef	1 jar Red Cabbage
2 tins Beef Loaf	7 lbs. Cheese
24 lbs. Bacon	1 packet Cheese Spread
1 jar Bovril	7½ lbs. Cheese Trimmings
	6 tins Corned Beef

6 lbs. Corned Beef
1 tin Corned Beef Cereal

3 tins Damsons

2 barrells Fruit Juice
4 tins Fruit Salad
18 Fish Cakes
2 tins Tuna Fish
5 tins Grapefruit
4 tins Grapefruit Juice
9 tins Gooseberries

7 tins Ham
1 tin Cooked Ham
9 lbs. Cooked Ham
2 tins Herrings
1 tin Soft Herring Roes

2 tins Irish Stew

36 tins Evaporated Milk
1 tin Sweetened Milk
22½ lbs. Meat
1 tin Minced Meat
2 tins Luncheon Meat

4 tins Oranges

11 tins & 3 jars Peaches
24 tins Pineapple
1 tin Pineapple Pulp
129 tins Plums
1 tin Prunes
45 tins Peas
42 tins Pears
4 tins Pilchards
1 jar Pickle
3 tins Pork Luncheon Meat

2 tins Raspberries
1 packet Ryvita

13 tins Soup
6 tins Syrup
52 lbs. & 1 tin Sausage
2 lbs. Semolina
1 tin Sild
6 tins Stewed Steak
33 tins Sardines
3 tins Spaghetti
2 tins Shrimps
1 tin Salmon
1 drum Salt

111 tins Tomatoes
1 tin Tomato Juice
7 tins Tongue
1 tin Black Treacle

2 tins Mixed Vegetables
12 lbs. Jellicd Veal

28 lbs. Walnut Halves

6 bovine livers
3 sheep livers
5 pigs livers

1 bovine head
1 pigs head

